

STOCKYARDS MEN MAY TELL ABOUT LORIMER

Keeley Informs Senate Committee They May Know of "Lard."

TAWNEY WANTS TO TESTIFY

Demands Hearing on Insinuation That He Was Concerned in Lobbying for Magazine.

Washington, July 26.—The cross-examination of James Keeley, general manager and editor of "The Chicago Tribune," was finished today before the Senate Lorimer committee. Not since the beginning of the investigation has a witness been put through the hard examination Keeley experienced at the hands of Eldridge Hanes, counsel to Senator Lorimer. Time after time the editor let the sarcastic remarks of the attorney pass with nothing more than a shrug of the shoulders, but at others he retorted. Throughout the day the object of the attorney appeared to be to establish, if possible, an ancient grudge of "The Tribune" against Lorimer.

The committee, after the cross-examination, asked the witness two questions. One was whether the editor believed the story of Charles J. White, State Representative, whose alleged confession of graft in the Illinois Legislature first was printed by "The Tribune."

"I did and do," was the answer.

The other question was directed at what Keeley had in mind when he said yesterday he had about changed his idea about having been swindled when he paid George Glavis \$600 for books that Glavis said showed that Lorimer when in the House received money from lobbyists in Washington. Keeley had no opportunity to explain on cross-examination.

"I came to Washington a few days ago," Keeley replied. "Mr. Green, attorney for Glavis, came to me and said that if I would ask the District Attorney to be easy on Glavis he would tell me where the book was. The trouble of books had decided to a memorandum book. Mr. Green said that the book was in existence and that he knew who had it. I told him I could not be a party to such an arrangement and that the proper person for him to see was the District Attorney. He said he would see his client and call on me again, but he has not done so. He added that a search warrant would be necessary to get the book."

Reads Several Editorials.

One of the points dwelt on by Hanes in his cross-examination was the reputed criticism in Tribune editorials of Senators who voted for Lorimer in the recent fight over his seat in the Senate. Keeley said he had no recollection of such editorials. Hanes, therefore, read several editorials. The first was entitled "Don't Crowd Mr. Burrows," and described the chairman of the first Lorimer committee as "picking knoggers."

Another editorial, printed after the vote on the Lorimer case, said that if four more Senators had voted their honest convictions on the Lorimer case, Lorimer would have been ousted.

"That four you have in mind?"

"No four. The vote was 45 to 49. Four from 46 leaves 42 and 4 added to 49 makes 53."

"Did you have any knowledge of any Senator casting a dishonest or corrupt vote on the Lorimer case?" asked Senator Jones.

"Of course not. The editorial was a mere personal attack of speech."

Hanes had incorporated in the record a portion of the Lorimer expense account of the Tribune's Washington correspondent, John Callan O'Loughlin. It showed \$280 had been paid for assistance of reporters on the Lorimer case, and \$20 for the transcription of stenographic reports of Lorimer speeches in the Senate.

"How Governor Burrows, who is a friend of the Tribune, could have been so deceived by the Tribune's Washington correspondent, John Callan O'Loughlin, is a mystery," said Hanes. "The Tribune's Washington correspondent, John Callan O'Loughlin, is a mystery," said Hanes. "The Tribune's Washington correspondent, John Callan O'Loughlin, is a mystery," said Hanes.

It is probable that heads of big stockyard companies in Chicago will be called as witnesses to explain the use of "lard" (money) in the Lorimer election. Keeley said representatives of the Armour, Swift, Morris and other concerns might enlighten the committee. Keeley referred to Joseph that the stockyard companies played no favorites, but contributed to the campaign funds of both sides.

The name of Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, was brought in by Keeley. Keeley testified that, thinking he had made a mistake by dropping attempts to get the so-called Funk story before the first Senate Lorimer committee, after his counsel said the committee would not receive hearsay evidence, he came to Washington late in February, 1911, to tell it to Senator La Follette.

"I thought Senator La Follette might get it from Mr. Knibbs," said Keeley. "I began by telling Senator La Follette I was going to tell him in confidence and after I got through he said he would not receive it in confidence."

"Why didn't you give your information to Chairman Burrows or some member of the committee?" asked Senator Gamble, a member of both the former and present committees.

"I thought the other course better."

"As a matter of fact, you were very anxious to have the vote on the Lorimer case postponed until a new Senate came in, when there would be more Democratic Senators, whom you thought might be opposed to Senator Lorimer remaining in his seat?" inquired Hanes.

Keeley denied any such motive.

St. Paul, July 26.—Former Representative J. A. Tawney was in St. Paul today and after reading the testimony of James Keeley, of Chicago, given yesterday before the Lorimer committee in Washington, sent a telegram to Senator Dillingham asking to be summoned before the committee. The telegram follows:

"I have just read the testimony of Mr. Keeley of 'The Chicago Tribune' yesterday. I want to have entered of record with your committee my most solemn and emphatic denials of having had any connection either direct or indirect with the Fireproof Magazine of Chicago or any other publication. I have been connected with the magazine either directly or indirectly with any firm of lobbyists or representatives of said magazine or other publication, or of any other interest seeking such mail or any other privilege from the government. And that I have never been requested by the Fireproof Magazine or any other publication to do anything in the department in its behalf, or that I have ever been offered or received anything from said Fireproof Magazine or other publication either directly or indirectly. That until I read Mr. Keeley's testimony I did not know there was in existence a publication

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 26.—NO WOOL BILL.—Senators Smoot and Crane marched solemnly up to the White House today and informed the President of the progress of the wool bill. They informed the Executive that the Democrats would not support the La Follette bill and that no agreement could be reached between the insurgents and the Democrats, whereby the latter members could be prevailed on to support the House measure. It was with a becoming profession of modesty that the assertion was made in this column on July 15, that despite the fact that these distinguished statesmen had that day informed the President that he would be called on to approve or veto a wool bill as a result of a coalition between the Democrats and the insurgents, there were many indications that their prophecy would not be fulfilled. Attention was called to the fact that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and especially when there is any reason to believe that the statesmen so frankly acknowledging that they were wrong, especially so because their assertion of today indicates that the adjournment of Congress will follow soon. Incidentally, it was with the same degree of modesty that the prediction was made in this column as long ago as last April that the special session would end about the first week in August, a prediction which has been several times repeated, but with proper misgivings, because such confident statements as Senators Lodge and Crane, Smoot and Smoot, and others, frequently have insisted that the session would last all summer and far into the autumn, some going so far as to assert that there would be no adjournment before the time came for the meeting of the regular session in December. Now the consensus of opinion in both houses that Congress will have adjourned does not later than August 10. The prediction of an early adjournment was an occasion of gratification to the President, although he had been in no way disturbed by the prospect that he would have to veto a wool bill, as he regards his determination to approve no bill not in accord with the recommendations of the Tariff Board as perfectly logical and consistent.

LA FOLLETTE'S DESPERATION.—No more striking evidence of the desperation of Senator La Follette could be afforded than that presented by him today, when he agreed with the Democratic leaders that if they would pass his wool bill as an amendment to the Farmers' Free List bill he not only would assent cordially to the elimination of his measure in conference but would guarantee a sufficient number of insurgent votes to insure the passage of the Free List bill, should the wool amendment, when it came back from conference. The Senator from Wisconsin is willing to risk the public's understanding of his duplicity and his disloyalty even to his own wool bill if thereby he can, according to his view, "put the President in a hole" by confronting him with the necessary vote to pass the Free List bill. Two serious problems present themselves to the Democrats in connection with this proposition. First, they seriously doubt the ability of the Wisconsin patriot to deliver the votes he promises, and they entertain no doubt whatever that he would make the promise just as cheerfully if he had no power to deliver them as if he had. In the second place, they appreciate fully that the Free List bill is the weakest tariff measure that has ever been introduced in the House, and that it never was intended to become a law, and that it would, because of the looseness of its phrasing, be impossible of enforcement if it did. Under those circumstances, they gravely question the advantage to be gained from permitting the President to veto the bill as compared with the advantage they will obtain with their free trade brethren by leading them to believe that the measure failed because of the implacable opposition of the Republican Senate to any tariff revision. Some of Senator La Follette's insurgent colleagues seriously question the tactical advantage to be obtained by sending this bill to the White House, but he is convinced that it would injure President Taft to veto it, and for him that is all sufficient.

DEMOCRATS MUST ATTEND.—It is a safe assertion that there is no more unpopular man in the House tonight than Representative Mann, minority leader, who, good fellow though he is, has made it clear to Representative Underwood and the other majority leaders that he will raise the named The Fireproof Magazine of Chicago. The records of the Third Assistant Postmaster General which are at your committee will corroborate this statement. I would like to be summoned before your committee to make this denial under oath and to answer to any examination the committee may want to make. Answer Wisconsin, Minn.

GOITON BILL INTRODUCED

House Adjourns in Respect to Memory of Representative Kipp.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 26.—Loud applause from both sides of the chamber greeted the Senate messenger who appeared in the House shortly after noon today bearing the Canadian reciprocity bill. Speaker Clark promptly signed the bill, which was sent immediately to the President. The House then adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative George W. Kipp, of the 14th Pennsylvania District, whose death in Nova Scotia yesterday was announced to-day by Representative Rothermel. Speaker Clark, as is customary, named a committee to attend the funeral, which will take place in Towanda, Penn.

Representative Underwood formally introduced today the bill revising the cotton schedule which was agreed on by the Democratic caucus yesterday. The bill will be reported to the House from the Ways and Means committee to-morrow, and debate on the measure will begin on Friday. The House expects to pass the bill after four or five days' debate.

MAY MODIFY RUSSIAN TREATY

Senate Seeking Protection for American Jews in That Country.

Washington, July 26.—The alleged discrimination against Russian Jews was considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today. Senator Culberson argued in support of his resolution abrogating the treaty of 1862, which regulates the commercial intercourse between the two countries. The point was made that the actual cancellation of the treaty would mean the cessation of official and commercial intercourse.

Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, suggested modification of the treaty so as to prohibit discrimination because of race or religion. No action was taken.

\$500,000 TO SAVE M'NAMARA

Union Labor Men Asked to Raise Large Fund for Alleged Dynamiter.

Washington, July 26.—An appeal for a \$500,000 fund to defend J. J. McNamara, the labor man accused of dynamiting, has been issued by Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor to the two million members of labor unions.

He suggests that each member contribute 25 cents. It also is urged that the proceeds of Labor day celebrations this year be devoted to "the legal defense of the McNamara case and the prosecution of the kidnappers."

DISAPPOINTED BY WIRE CASE.

Washington, July 26.—Officials of the Department of Justice are disappointed by the action of Judge Archbald, in the United States Court at New York, who fined thirty-seven of the indicted wire operators an aggregate of \$43,000 despite United States Attorney Wise's demand for jail sentences. They pointed out the case against the wire men was almost a parallel to the Addyston Pipe case of several years ago, in which the Supreme Court established a precedent.

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RECIPROCITY BILL LAW

Taft Signs Measure to Aid Our Trade with Canada.

MANY CONGRATULATE HIM

White House Wires Kept Busy Receiving Messages from All Over World.

Washington, July 26.—President Taft signed the Canadian reciprocity bill at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon. Secretary of State Knox, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Charles Nagel, the secretary to the President, Charles D. Hilles, and Representative Littleton, of New York, several newspaper men and many photographers witnessed the signing.

The President turned to Secretary Knox.

"Come over here, Brother Knox," he said. "You are responsible for this."

The Secretary of State stood beside the President as he placed his name on the parchment.

"It's done," said Mr. Knox.

"It's done," echoed the President, as the two clasped hands across the desk.

To give the photographers a chance, the President went through the motion of signing the act again a few seconds afterward.

"I don't know there was so much interest in it as this," he said, "but—"

He was snapped wearing a broad smile. The gold pen used by the President in signing the treaty was sent to Chairman Penrose of the Senate Finance Committee, who led the fight for the bill in the Senate.

Instructions for the administration of so much of the law as is effective until the whole agreement is ratified by the Canadian Parliament were telegraphed to customs collectors along the Canadian border today. The new regulations provide for proper identification of the imports to prove they are of Canadian origin and the State Department has been asked to instruct consular officers in Canada to add their certificates to the declarations of the imports.

Until the Canadian Parliament ratifies the agreement, only Section 2, which covers wool pulp, paper and paper board, will be effective. The regulations under the new law provide free entry to all such imports from private lands or from Crown lands, provided no export tax has been levied. British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec impose export duties on wool. New Brunswick will do so after October 1.

Congratulations on the passage of the measure were sent to the President by telegraph wires busy all day. Messages came to the President from friends all over the world. Secretary of War Stimson and General Clarence R. Edwards, close friends of Mr. Taft, cabled their congratulations from Panama; Secretary of the Navy Meyer and former Secretary of the Interior R. A. Ballinger sent warm wishes in the form of cables. Canada sent the following message from Sir E. B. Cattanach:

Cordial congratulations upon deserved success of your noble neighborly policy. Now for treaties; secure these, then rest. No other world to conquer.

From James J. Hill came this message:

My warmest congratulations for your steadfast support of Canadian reciprocity. Will greatly benefit whole country without injury to any part.

One of the shortest messages was from J. O. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati, a warm friend of the President, now in Europe. He cabled one word:

"Shake!"

ANTI-RECIPROCITY FUND

English Tariff Reformers Have \$500,000 to Spend in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., July 26.—It is stated on the best of authority that Parliament will be dissolved next week, probably on Thursday or Friday, and that a general election will take place some time between September 20 and 25. Reciprocity will virtually be the sole issue.

The government is relying for success at the polls on the popularity of reciprocity in the rural constituencies. They concede that the city constituencies are less promising.

The opposition, it is stated, is depending largely on an unusually big campaign fund to which Canadian manufacturers, British Imperialists and American opponents of reciprocity are expected to contribute.

"The Ottawa Free Press" (Liberal) announces to-night that a Canadian member of Parliament will be returned from England has brought from a group of Canadians an invitation for the Canadian opponents of reciprocity to draw upon them for \$500,000 for the campaign. It is understood that the war chest of the government is likely to be well lined.

TO OPPOSE SENATOR ROOT

W. F. Wakeman Announces His Candidacy to Farmers.

In an open letter issued yesterday Wilbur F. Wakeman, secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, announced his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Root. The letter reads:

As an uncompromising protectionist I respectfully ask the support of the farmers of New York State for the United States Senatorship, to succeed the Hon. Elihu Root, whose term of office will expire on March 3, 1915.

I believe in equal and fair protection to every form of American labor and industry.

I announce my candidacy at this time on account of Senator Root's vote for the Canadian reciprocity bill, which provides for free trade in American farm products.

ARBITRATION PACTS NEAR

Treaties with France and England Almost Ready to Sign.

Washington, July 26.—It is believed here that both the Franco-American and Anglo-American general arbitration treaties can be made ready for signature by Saturday or Monday next. A few technical adjustments are to be made in the text of the French treaty and those are being prepared in the State Department, which is in constant cable communication with Paris. The present plan is to have the treaty signed simultaneously in Washington and in Paris.

The Anglo-American treaty will be signed at about the same time in Washington by Secretary Knox and in Seel Harbor, Maine, by Ambassador Bryce, unless the ambassador should decide to come to Washington for the purpose.

The note from the German government containing its comments on the American general arbitration proposal has not yet been delivered to the State Department. As notice was given from Germany several days ago that it had been dispatched, unless it is coming by mail the probabilities are that it has been sent by cable to Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who is in one of the New Jersey seaside resorts.

BRAZIL ARBITRATION ASSURED.

Washington, July 26.—The ratifications of the arbitration treaty between America and Brazil were exchanged here today after a lapse of two years. The treaty becomes effective as soon as proclaimed by the President.

\$250,000 MORE TO RAISE MAINE.

Washington, July 26.—Congress shortly will be asked by the War Department to appropriate \$250,000 more to complete the work of raising the battleship Maine to Havanna Harbor. This will make a total expenditure of \$500,000.

NO WOOL BILL LIKELY

House Ready to Adjourn if the Senate Fails to Act.

Taft Gets Assurances

Republican Leaders Tell Him No Revision Will Be Passed in This Session.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 26.—The leaders of the Democratic House say today that they will be ready to adjourn if the Senate fails to pass the wool bill, but that the lower body will stay in Washington indefinitely if there is any chance to proceed with an effective revision of the tariff. Representative Underwood, the majority leader, summed up the situation to-day as follows:

"The House is waiting to see what the Senate will do in the next few days. If we can effectively revise the tariff by staying in Washington we propose to stay here. If the Senate clearly indicates that it will not pass the tariff bill, or if the President vetoes the wool bill or the free list bill, the House will regard that as evidence that we cannot revise the tariff in this extra session, and it would be useless for the House to prolong the session to the inconvenience of members and at additional expense."

"It all depends on the Senate. If it passes our wool bill and the free list bill we will begin on a revision of other schedules, unless the President in the mean time vetoes the bills."

"You would regard a Presidential veto as demonstrating that there can be no tariff revision?" Mr. Underwood was asked.

"Assuredly," he replied. "And we then would go home prepared to take up the work again at the regular session. Adverse action on wool and the free list, either by the Senate or the President, would indicate clearly to our minds that it is futile to insist on a prolongation of the session."

Mr. Underwood was not prepared to state the probable attitude of the House on the Nelson amendment to the Household Bill. He is confident, however, that all bills on the Senate schedule, not including tariff revision bills, will go to conference and will be approved by both houses before adjournment.

It is understood that the House finally will accept the Senate amendments to the campaign publicity bill, although it has been made to apply to primaries, much to the displeasure of many Southern Democrats. The House, however, will be inclined to "stand pat" on the direct election bill, and will demand the elimination of the Bristow amendment, giving to the federal government general supervision of Senate elections.

House leaders think that reappointment will pass the Senate without much trouble, and that a compromise can be reached regarding the initiative, referendum and recall, now a part of the Arizona constitution. There is little sentiment in the House for the recall, especially as applied to the judiciary, and the Senate probably will have its way in demanding that this objectionable and revolutionary idea be stricken from the constitution.

Agreement on the bills named will embrace the entire legislative programme with the exception of the tariff revision measures. On the latter bills Mr. Underwood says the House will demand only "decisive action" by the Senate. If encouraged, the House will jump right into a revision of the iron, steel and sugar schedules. If the wool bill and the free list bill fall the House will be willing to throw up the sponge now, to renew the fight next December.

Senate Talks About Wool.

At the eleventh hour, with the Democrats still undecided as to what course to follow, the Senate to-day plunged into a discussion of the wool schedule in preparation for the vote that is to be taken to-morrow. The attention of the Democrats was occupied for the most part by rapid fire conferences with insurgents in the hope of coming to an agreement regarding the adoption of a revised wool schedule. Only one of them, Senator Myers, participated in the debate to set forth his reasons for supporting the Underwood bill, which merely were incidental to a long explanation of his motives for the benefit of his wool raising constituents in Montana.

The keynote of the opposition to the Underwood bill on the Republican side was the futility of undertaking haphazard revision of the wool schedule at present, when the Tariff Board will present its report next December for the consideration of Congress at the next regular session. Senator Smith, of Michigan, presented a letter from the Tariff Board stating that it was investigating the wool schedule. Senator Townsend, referring to the Tariff Board provision in the Payne tariff bill as a distinctly progressive feature, decried the attempts at hasty tariff revision as demoralizing to the already depressed sheep and wool industry of the country. Mr. Townsend nettled the insurgents by comparing the logrolling of former days to the political maneuvering being indulged in by the insurgents and Democrats.

"Is there to be logrolling again?" he asked. "What other interpretation can be put upon the well founded rumors of secret meetings that are being held in the Senate. Politics seems to be the mainspring of action."

Senators Clapp and Gronna, who have been mentioned as insurgent supporters of the Democratic bill, both sprang to their feet and demanded that Senator Townsend name the Senators to whom he referred. This he declined to do. Senator Clapp said the statement was unwarranted, and with gravity said:

"I cannot believe that any Senator on either side purposes to frame a tariff bill with the idea of embarrassing the President."

Senator Townsend passed over the remark, but observed "the country is praying to be relieved from the politicians."

Senator Dixon, with samples of various grades of wool arrayed on the desks around him, delivered a speech directed against the "skirting" provision, which he said was a joker, the result of which was to reduce the actual protection on raw wool to slightly more than five cents a pound, although the nominal rate is eleven. Although an insurgent, he denounced the Underwood bill as ruinous to the sheep raisers of the country. He was followed by Senator Heyburn. As it was evident that other Senators desired to speak on the subject the Senate took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow instead of adjourning, to provide opportunity for further debate.

No Wool Bill Likely.

Information came to President Taft today from Republican Senators that they will be ready to adjourn if the Senate fails to pass the wool bill, but that the lower body will stay in Washington indefinitely if there is any chance to proceed with an effective revision of the tariff. The regular Senate leaders say the La Follette wool bill will not be supported by the Democrats and the Democratic House wool bill cannot be accepted by the insurgents. The insurgents plan, however, it was said today, to get the Farmers' Free List bill with

told them, the detectives swore, that all they would have to do would be to say to the inspectors:

"Gentlemen, we may have done wrong in the past, but we are trying to live up to the laws."

Chicago, July 26.—Leonard Goodwin is a lawyer, with offices in North Dearborn street, but he could not be found to-day. It was said that he had gone out of town on business.

RACES CONGRESS OPEN

Lord Weardale Presides Over Delegates from Fifty Countries.

London, July 26.—The first Universal Races Congress opened at the University of London to-day under the presidency of Lord Weardale. Fifty countries were represented.

In welcoming the delegates the president said that the congress could be regarded as an essential part in the great peace movement which was taking possession of the conscience of the world. He hoped that it would be the beginning of a more human contact between the races, which would gradually establish the eternal principle of justice between man and man.

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Hardly their foreign cost, because they have served their purpose as models.

Just the correct gowns for street or evening wear. Second floor, Old Building.

Splendid collection of Blouses—\$1.50 to \$3.75, about manufacturer's cost. Third floor, Old Building.

Women's Knit Hosiery and Underwear—an event of numerous items, all quoted at much below market prices! Main floor, Old Building.

Many good things among a large purchase of Muslim Underwear. Third floor, Old Building.

Fresh, clean Summer Frocks of the \$9.75 to \$11.75 grade, at \$6.75—because we are cleaning out reserve supplies held to meet mail orders. Basement, Old Building.

1304 Men's Shirts at 50c—a collection made up of the remainders of special purchases. Basement, Old Building.

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